

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



By William Pitt

Build a silo.

Keep the calves dry.

Hens are mortgage lifters.

Good ground is needed for apples.

The well-drained garden is an early one.

Farm tests are worth more than all the theories.

Sugar beets are a most valuable addition to the pig ration.

The back-to-the-land movement is bound to attract many failures to the farm.

A hopperful of bran, handy at all times, helps to balance the winter ration.

Cream 24 to 28 per cent. richness yields about 3 pounds of butter to the gallon.

The first time the ground is frozen hard enough, cover the berry patch with straw.

When any other income on the farm has stopped, you can still depend on the cream check.

Other things being equal, the largest yields of milk usually represent the largest profits.

Better make two churnings than have the churn too full. Half full should be the limit.

Don't put the manure spreader in the shed. This is just the kind of weather when it works best.

It is possible for the hens to lay when shedding their feathers, but not when growing the new crop.

It pays to take plenty of time to investigate the standing of nurseries before placing orders for seed or trees.

Raspberry tips, from young, vigorous plants, should always be selected in preference to those of any other kind.

No plant or tree is fit for setting out unless it has made a normal, healthy growth. Neither extreme is desirable.

Good looking fruit on top of the basket will get you new customers, but only honest quality lower down will keep them.

In the commercial orchard of 200 trees it is better to have 40 trees, each of five varieties, than five trees of 40 varieties.

Trees and small fruits generally like applications of ashes and bone dust. By fertilizing liberally, good crops may be assured.

One of the best ways of managing raspberries is to set in rows six feet apart, and the plants two feet apart in the rows.

A cow that will give milk right up to the time of coming fresh again, and not dry up on her own accord, is a persistent milker.

Entirely destroy those old rusty cans and pails or else use them for some other purpose than holding sweet milk and cream.

In grading up a dairy herd remember that the characteristics of the sire and his dam are very apt to be reproduced in the female offspring.

It seems a pity to feed high-priced corn to scrub hogs these days, when a prime full-bred animal will take on one-fourth more flesh at the same cost.

If the young orchard contains grass or weeds you may be sure that the mice will cause great damage unless the trunks of the trees are well protected.

Good timber is still in good demand, in spite of the largely increased use of steel and cement in building and the authorities are urging people everywhere to plant more trees.

The repulsive looking scaly legs in chickens can be improved in appearance a whole lot by rubbing them at intervals of a few days with a salve made of equal parts of lard, sulphur and kerosene.

It is not pleasant to be kept awake in cold nights by the flapping of loose boards or doors on the outbuildings. A pound of nails and a couple of dozen screws and a half day's time will make everything snug and tight for the winter—just the kind of a job for a bright, sunny day.

Keep the hens laying.

Unfertilized eggs keep best.

Use care in selecting a sire.

Turkeys are always in demand.

Pumpkins may be kept all winter if desired.

Not one cow barn in a hundred has windows enough.

When you begin to handle the colts, keep it up every day.

If the hogs squeal, find out why. Comfortable hogs never squeal.

The hog that is kept growing is always finished for market most easily.

The Babcock tester tells definitely and does not guess the cow's worth.

In dairy-made butter the individual tastes of each customer can be supplied.

Two weeks of milk and corn meal feeding will add to the profits of market stock.

Feed is an important factor in successful dairy work but it is not the only thing.

Cows, sheep, goats and hogs are fond of pumpkins, and, incidentally, man as well.

Plan the feeding of the brood sows in such a way that they must walk to get their feed.

Symmetry of outline, or balancing of parts, is a very important point in selecting steers.

When two horses become accustomed to working together keep them working that way.

Every grocer will tell you that there is a demand for good dairy butter far beyond the supply.

If vegetables are withering in the cellar pick out the best and pack in slightly moist sand.

In handling the milk at home the conditions and equipment must be of the best and up to date.

The production of green ducks is coming to be a large business, especially in the eastern states.

The feeding value of the skim-milk and buttermilk will alone pay for the extra work of making butter at home.

If sheep are in a good, thrifty condition at the start, two months of good feeding will properly fatten for market.

December is a good month to cut sections for grafting. Bury in well-drained soil on the north side of a building.

Good breeding and good feeding are so closely related that they must go together; one is useless without the other.

Another abbreviated blessing adopted by farmers, along with the horseless wagon and plow, is the barbed fence wire.

The richer the soil in the asparagus patch the better the crop will be. A rich soil also makes asparagus start earlier in spring.

An account should be kept with every cow. The way to determine her value is by using the scales and the Babcock test.

With the advent of horseless carriages there is noted an almost entire absence of tailless horses in our parks and city driveways.

A coat of cheap paint will do much to improve the appearance of the wire fence and also to increase its period of usefulness.

No use to plant bush fruit in poor ground. It should be plowed deeply, thoroughly worked up with good stable manure before the bushes are set out.

Pork making ought to be a profitable side line for the dairyman this winter. Forty-cent corn, cheap skim milk and a good hog market is a money making combination.

Pick a sire with a good disposition. Never raise a colt from a naturally vicious tempered mare. Peculiarities of disposition are almost invariably transmitted.

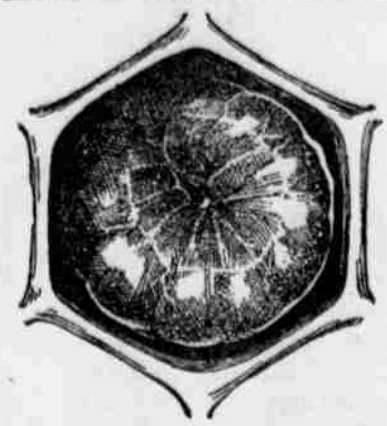
The vices of feather-pulling and egg-eating are always more common in overcrowded flocks than in quarters where there is plenty of space for the fowls to exercise.

By keeping a variety of stock on the farm a larger number may be kept and the best use can be made of all food by giving what is best suitable to each class of animals.

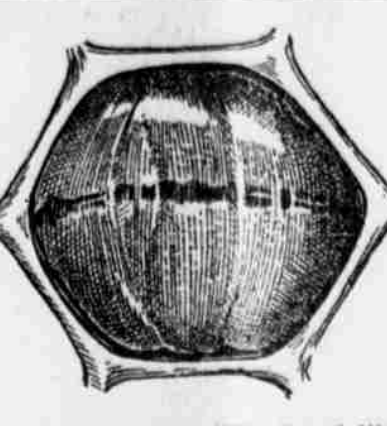
If possible plan for dry box stalls with dirt floors in which to winter the colts. If this is impossible keep the stalls well bedded and clean to prevent accidents from slipping.

An orchard of young apple trees is a good deal like an endowment life insurance policy. For a term of years it seems to be nothing but paying out, but the rewards are almost sure to come.

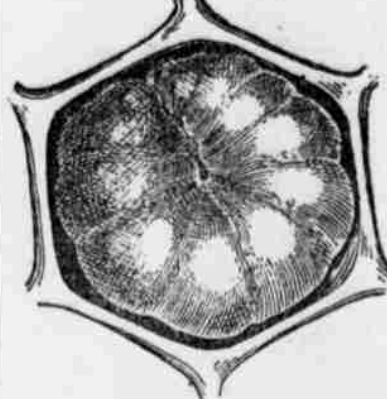
FOUL BROOD—ITS SYMPTOMS AND CARE



Sick Larvae—More Transparent Than a Healthy Larvae.



Healthy Larvae With Dorsal Wall Turned Outward.



Healthy Larvae.



Larvae Sick of European Foul Brood.

(By F. G. HERMAN.)

Foul brood is a contagious and fatal disease, dreaded most of all by bee keepers, as the disease kills the bee in the larval age, usually from five to nine days from the egg of the queen bee. The honey or combs from an infected colony contain the germs of the disease, and if left where bees can get at them, will be sure to spread the disease.

Never buy or use old combs, hives, bees, queen bees or implements from any apiary unless you are certain they are from healthy bees. Never make your bees use old black combs or combs with dead brood left in them; better make them into wax and replace with sheets of foundation.

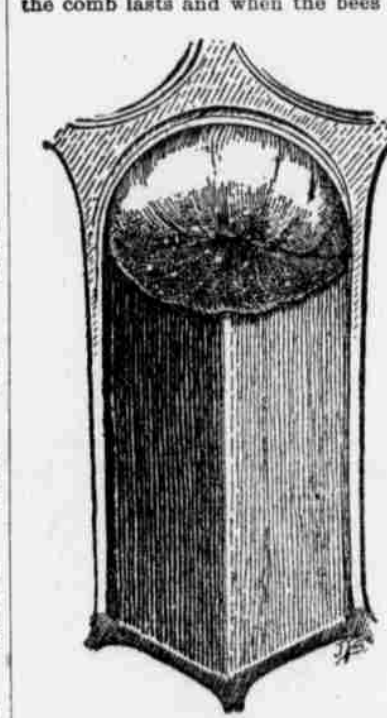
If the queen shows feebleness by putting several eggs in one cell, missing others, so that the brood is irregular, kill her, and in a week remove all queen cells from her brood. Keep all colonies strong by having young and vigorous queens rich in vitality.

Introduce new blood generously each season, especially that with a dash of Cyprian blood in it.

Shake all diseased colonies on clean frames of comb foundation as soon as discovered and feed a little sugar syrup for a week to restore vitality.

The young bee destroyed by foul brood first turns yellow; as it decays further it becomes a brown, rosy matter and many of the capped cells (in bad cases) will be sunken a little in the capping with a small hole in some of them.

When the foul matter dries down it settles on the lower side and the bottom of the cells and sticks there like glue and will remain there as long as the comb lasts and when the bees are



Sick Larvae With Rosy of Cell Removed.

gathering honey they store it in the cells where the foul broody matter dried down, just the same as they do in the sound cells, and often seal them, and as soon as the larvae is fed any of the honey that has been stored in the diseased cells it will die of foul brood, and when larvae is fed in cells where foul brood matter dried down it will also die of the disease.

Should the larvae escape contamination until near the period of pupation, it is sealed over in the normal way. The cover furnishes a screen on which part of the cocoon is soon after spread; but the inhabitant of the cell is marked out for death, and before very long the capping or sealing sinks, becoming concave, and in it punctures of an irregular character appear.

This is nearly a conclusive sign of the diseased condition of the colony. The sense of smell is also appealed to, as a peculiar, foul and extremely characteristic odor now escapes from the combs. This is difficult to describe, but it reminds one of offensive glue.

To cure an apiary of foul brood every comb must be removed out of a diseased colony and the bees thoroughly cleansed of the honey which

they will take out of the old combs when they are being removed.

In the honey season, when the bees are gathering freely, remove all the combs out of the diseased colonies in the evening and shake the bees back into their own hives; then give them frames with foundation starters and let them build comb for four days.

The bees will make the starters into combs during the four days and store the diseased honey in them which they took with them from the old combs. Then in the evening of the fourth day remove the new combs and give the bees full sheets of foundation to work out and then the cure will be complete.

By this method of treatment all diseased honey is removed from the bees before the full sheets are worked out. All the foul broody combs and those made out of the starters during the four days must be made into wax or burned.

The curing can be continued after the honey season closes and the bees be cleansed of all the diseased honey by feeding them sugar syrup in the evenings during the four days they are on the comb foundation starters, and when the little combs are removed the fourth evening and the full sheets of foundation given, the bees should be fed plenty of stores to winter on.

When the colonies are weak in bees, put two, three or more of them in one, so as to make good strong colonies to start the curing with and end the season with good, strong colonies, which are the only profitable ones to keep.

The dead larvae or brood victimized by the foul brood bacillus, after decay commences, loses all semblance to its former self and finally dries up and settles to the bottom rear end of the cell a dry scale, supposed to have the germs of the trouble so that it will ever be a menace until it is destroyed. As is well known, the cell cap sinks, is often perforated and the dead brood with these signs in the sappings, the odor, and best of all, the grown, rosy elastic matter in the cell, are the signs that the fatal malady is present.

Every bee keeper should know these signs, for unless he does he may scatter the combs of dead brood and so spread the disease very rapidly through his apiary.

FLOCK OF CHICKENS LEARN BAD HABITS

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ.)

Sometimes a flock of hens acquire the habit of pulling and eating each other's feathers. In some cases they are so bad that the flesh of the fowls becomes torn and sore and the whole flock is nearly naked.

When they first show signs of this vice measures should promptly be taken to cure them.

The trouble is caused by too closely confining the fowls and allowing them to be idle. Where possible they should be turned on the range where the fascination of chasing bugs and eating the green stuff will make them forget the bad habit.

When they cannot be turned out they should be made to scratch for their grain in deep litter. Bundles of wheat or oats or sunflower heads may be hung up just high enough that they will have to work to get the seeds. Give them some turnips or mangle beets or cabbage heads to work at—anything to keep them in exercise and busy.

Feed them plenty of green food, meat meal, beef scraps and green cut bone. Rub carbolated vasoline on the plucked fowls where the feathers have been pulled out.

Laying Hens.

Laying hens have made a grand profit, as eggs were high in summer.

CONFIRM NOEL AS PARDON ATTORNEY

F. H. FRICKE DECLARED SLATED AS PURE FOOD AND DRUG COMMISSIONER.

DEFER OTHER CONFIRMATIONS

Names of Several of Gov. Major's Appointees Are Sent to Senate Committees—Propose Monument to General Shields.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Pardon Attorney Richard Noel of Monticello, Mo., was accorded the honor by the senate of being the first appointee of Gov. Major to be confirmed. The other names sent in were referred to the various committees.

Noel qualified at once and assumed the office, relieving Judge C. A. Denton. Miss Tice Cullen of Jefferson City will be stenographer in the department.

The appointments made by former Gov. Hadley since the last session of the legislature, which were sent to the senate for confirmation, were referred to various committees and will never be reported out again, it is stated, unless unfavorably.

One of the names is that of W. W. Wilder, the present beer inspector, who was named by Mr. Hadley during the summer of 1910. Gov. Major has already designated T. Speed Mosby as the man he wants in that place.

Among the callers on Gov. Major were F. H. Fricke and Dr. Jacob Jacobson of St. Louis. It is stated that Fricke will be made pure food and drug commissioner to succeed Dr. William P. Cutler of Columbia. The term commences February 1 next and is for four years, with a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

The patronage of the department is a deputy commissioner and six inspectors at a salary of \$100 each. The places have already been filled, but not announced.

Friends of Dr. Jacobson are eager to see him appointed a member of the state board of health, so that St. Louis will have recognition in that body.

Gov. Major will attend the Wilson-McCormick inaugural with his full staff. Col. Martin Collins of St. Louis will have charge of the Major party.

Gov. Major probably will announce the make-up of the St. Louis police board soon. The resignations of A. A. B. Wehrhede and Hobart Brinsmade are still to be acted upon. If they are accepted there will be a full board to be appointed. Some of those known to be under consideration are: Samuel McPheters, James J. Barrett, James C. Espy, John J. Sheehan, Charles P. Williams, Cornelius Fauntleroy, W. D. Robertson, Dr. Joseph A. Fitzpatrick and Martin Collins.

Would Honor Gen. Shields.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A bill introduced by Senator Busby carries an appropriation of \$10,000 to erect a monument to Brig. Gen. James Shields at Carrollton.

Gen. Shields was United States senator from Missouri in 1879-80, having been elected to serve the remainder of the term of Lewis V. Bogy. He also was a United States senator from Illinois and Minnesota and was a member of the supreme court of Illinois.

He entered the services of his country when a young man and became brigadier general during the Mexican war. He was in command of the only federal force that ever defeated Stonewall Jackson.

Editor Is to Be Secretary.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Jules Mayes, editor of the Richmond (Mo.) Missouriian, is to be made secretary of the state board of agriculture to succeed T. C. Wilson when the term of the latter expires. The salary is \$2,500 per year.

State Geologist H. A. Buehler of the Rolla School of Mines while here said he would apply for reappointment.

S. L. Moser of St. Louis registered in the "lobby book" as the representative of the Missouri Initiative and Referendum league. He is here to watch the attacks on the initiative amendment.

Bills Introduced.

Busby introduced a bill which would compel insurance companies to set forth in full on each policy the contract under which the insurance is issued. The proposed law is applicable to all forms of insurance. A third bill by him would force justices of the peace and constables to give an accounting of their receipts and disbursements.

Both Senators Crossley and McClintic introduced "blue sky" bills, neither knowing that the other contemplated the same.

What Puzzles Ye Editor.

An Ashdown merchant has a two-cent piece which he claims to have carried in his pants for twenty-seven years. A two-cent piece twenty-seven years old is nothing to brag of; money won't spoil; but what we are interested in is how he made his pants last so long.—Murfreesboro (Ark.) Messenger.

"I suppose the brightest moment of your life was when Jack proposed?" "Brightest? There wasn't a particle of light in the room!"

plated introduction. Crossley explained that the proposed law is to restrict and regulate operations of foreign investment companies.

Other measures introduced were as follows: Senator Lysaght: Bill requiring rent collectors to furnish bond. Also bill to facilitate service on foreign corporations.

Senator Greene: Joint and concurrent resolution for a constitutional amendment vote giving Kansas City right to purchase public utilities.

Senator Brogan: Bill providing that employers of labor cannot specify that employees may not belong to labor unions.

Ban on Fortune Telling.

Or of Livingston introduced a bill making it a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary from three to five years, for any person to take money upon a claim of foretelling the future. The minimum punishment is a fine of \$200; maximum, \$1,000. Imprisonment and fine both can be administered if the jury desires.

A bill to prohibit Sunday baseball was introduced by Hawkins of Dent county. This measure classes Sunday baseball along with cock fighting, racing, etc., now barred by statute.

A measure repealing the school apportionment law passed by Boone of Mississippi county. The new law apportions the state school moneys upon the number of teachers employed and total days' attendance, instead of upon the number of children of school age residing in the district.

Boone wants to return to the enumeration basis. Under the new act counties and cities having a heavy attendance at parochial schools lost in school moneys.

A bill by Lutes of Worth putting prosecuting attorneys upon a salary was introduced. This measure provides this scale of salaries: 5,000 population or less, \$800 a year; 5,000 to 10,000 population, \$900; 10,000 to 15,000 population, \$1,000; 15,000 to 20,000 population, \$1,200; 20,000 to 30,000 population, \$1,300; 30,000 to 35,000 population, \$1,400; 35,000 to 150,000 population, \$2,000; 150,000 and over, \$5,000.

The first bill presented to the senate was the administration public service commission act, which was introduced by Senator W. G. Busby of Carrollton. It provides for five commissioners to be appointed by the governor. They shall have power to inquire into corporation management and fix the rates charged the public for service. This measure, with the St. Louis home rule bills and the St. Louis primary bill, are the most important of the session.

Senate Committees.

The complete makeup of the senate committees, the first named in each case being the chairman, is as follows:

Judiciary—Greene, Busby, White, Casey, Hawkins of Greene, Rogers, Hawkins of Dunklin, McClintock, Gardner, Whitledge, Phillips.

Ways and Means—Carter, Buford, Hogan, Welch, Baldwin, Allen, Crossley, Cassidy, Brink, Cates, Ford.

Appropriations—Lysaght, White, Beaven, Goodson, Hawkins of Dunklin, Busby, McClintock, Craig, Brunk, Dunwoody, Branson.

Criminal Jurisprudence—Casey, White, McClintock, Buford, Cain, Hawkins of Dunklin, Rogers, Gardner, Whitledge, Private Corporations—Busby, Greene, White, Goodson, Rogers, Hawkins of Dunklin, McClintock, Ford, Warner.

Life, Fire and Other Insurance—McClintock, Casey, Lysaght, Hawkins of Greene, Cain, Cates, Branson.

Wills and Probate Law—Beaven, Greene, Hawkins of Greene, Buford, Rogers, Branson, Phillips.

Fish and Game Law—Feaster, Baldwin, Lysaght, Carter, Craig, Buford, Carter, Beaven, Hawkins of Dunklin, Craig, Ford, Whitledge.

Roads and Highways—Baldwin, Carter, Beaven, Hawkins of Dunklin, Craig, Ford, Whitledge.

Penitentiary and Reform Schools—Welch, Casey, Allen, Beaven, Kinney, Whitledge, Warner.

University, Normal Schools, Agricultural College and School of Mines—Feaster, Beaven, Greene, Crossley, Cain, Cates, Warner.

County Courts and Justices of Peace—Cain, Greene, Goodson, Cassidy, Grother, Dunwoody, Phillips.

Retrenchment and Reform, Fees, Salaries and Criminal Costs—Kinney, Brogan, Buford, Brunk, Gardner.

Township Organization, County Boundaries, Swamp Lands, Ditches and Drainage—Rogers, Hawkins of Dunklin, Busby, Cain, Craig, Goodson, Grother, Cates, Ford.

Municipal Corporations—Hawkins of Greene, Casey, Brogan, Kinney, Crossley, Whitledge, Phillips.

Elementary Institutions and Public Health—Allen, Feaster, Welch, Kinney, Grother, Phillips, Dunwoody.

Railroads and Internal Improvement—White, Hawkins of Greene, Busby, Rogers, Welch, Cates, Warner.

Privileges, Elections and Redistricting—Hawkins of Dunklin, Allen, Lysaght, Baldwin, Kinney, Whitledge, Ford.

Labor—Brogan, Lysaght, Feaster, Hawkins of Greene, Cassidy, Phillips, Branson.

Commerce, Manufacture and Immigration—Cassidy, Carter, Brogan, Cain, Grother, Dunwoody, Phillips.

Constitutional Amendments, Federal Relations and Permanent Seat of Government—Buford, Allen, Crossley, Craig, Goodson, Gardner, Brunk.

Accounts and Miscellaneous Laws—Welch, Allen, Carter, Warner, Branson, Grother, Phillips, Dunwoody.

Rules, Joint Rules and Unfinished Business—Busby, Lysaght, McClintock, Gardner, Whitledge.

Joint Force—McClintock, Greene, White, Gardner, Ford.

Engrossed Bills—Casey, Carter, Feaster, Cates.

Enrolled Bills—Greene, Brogan, Hawkins of Greene, Brunk, Phillips.

FARMER'S WIFE ALMOST A WRECK

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Own Story.

Westwood, Md.—"I am a farmer's wife and do most of my own work when I am able. I had nervous spells, female weakness and terrible bearing down pains every month. I also suffered much with my right side. The pain started in my back and extended around my right side, and the doctor told me it was organic inflammation. I was sick every three weeks and had to stay in bed from two to four days.

"It is with great pleasure I tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have followed your directions as near as possible, and feel much better than I have felt for years. When I wrote you before I was almost a wreck. You can publish this letter if you like. It may help to strengthen the faith of some poor suffering woman."—Mrs. JOHN F. RICHARDS, Westwood, Maryland.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Nice Distinction.

"Pa, what is a patriot?" "That depends, my son. In the time of George Washington, he was a man who walked barefoot on snow and ice to serve his country. Now he is one who does it by getting a job."

What Indirect.

Mandy—"What fol yo ben golt" to do postoffice so reglar? Are yo' correspondin' wif some other female?" Rastus—"Nope; but since ah been a-readin' in de papers 'bout